



ALNWICK URBAN DISTRICT

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1964



ALNWICK URBAN DISTRICT

A N N U A L     R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1964

To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the District during the year 1964.

Perusal of the vital statistics does not show that there has been much in the way of change, over the previous year.

The birth rate was almost exactly the same and almost identical with the national level. Likewise, there was no change in the still-birth rate which was exactly the same as the previous year.

Regrettably there were two infant deaths, whereas in the previous year there was none. It is however, to be expected, that the numbers will fluctuate from year to year and the few deaths that occur in the first year of life, almost invariably represent the hard core of infant mortality which are due, in the main, to congenital defects.

There was a slight increase in the death rate, but this was not significant of any untoward factors. About half the deaths were due to cardio vascular causes and a quarter were caused by malignant lesions.

There is very little to report about infectious diseases in Alnwick Urban District in 1964. A few scattered cases of scarlet fever and measles, together with one case of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of the non-pulmonary variety, was all that was notified during the year.

Generally the vaccination and immunisation state of the children in the district is satisfactory.

The welfare of the elderly continues to receive considerable attention in Alnwick. The Alnwick and District Old People's Welfare Committee is a very active voluntary body and a considerable number of very enthusiastic workers, work very hard to help the old. The chiropody service is organised by this committee. The patient pays part of the cost of treatment, the County Council also make a grant, and the Old People's Welfare Committee pay the remainder from funds which are raised by a variety of voluntary efforts. Visiting the lonely old people is a well established feature of the work of this Committee.

The Meals on Wheels service, which was started in the previous year, expanded during 1964, and excellent meals are now taken to many homes on two days a week. Also a very active luncheon club is run on the Elizabeth Club premises. The meals are supplied by the County Welfare Home at Doxford, and a large number of very active helpers ensure the smooth running of this scheme.



The Public Health Inspector in his report, lists amongst other things, the considerable progress that has been made in housing development during 1964. It is satisfactory to note that a considerable number of houses were completed and the further extension of the Clayport Housing Scheme is most welcome. There are now 50 unfit houses remaining in Alnwick, and it should only be a short time before these are dealt with. Now that the great majority of bad property has been removed, and a great deal of modern housing has been completed, the Council could now turn its attention to improving existing sub-standard properties. In Alnwick, there are several hundred houses which are of substantial construction, but lack the basic amenities. In the past years, comparatively little use has been made of the Grants which are available to improve these properties, and it has been the owner/occupier who has used them. The Council has the necessary compulsory powers to enforce house improvement; but has so far been reluctant to use them. This has become a perennial complaint in these Reports.

The standards of food hygiene show a slow but steady improvement. By and large, food retailers are only too anxious to co-operate to the full to ensure good standards in their premises.

1964 saw the introduction of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. This Act has been designed to improve the standard of office accommodation, which in many areas has been very poor and not subject to supervision. The Public Health Inspector's Report shows that a start has been made in inspecting the premises and ensuring that better working conditions are provided, and advice given where necessary to improve these standards.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council, the Clerk, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, for their interest and help during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

*John McEwen*

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 4,778 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 2408 and the number of new houses completed during the year was 37.

The rateable value was £234,694 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £926.

The estimated mid-year population was 7,630 and this figure was taken when calculating the birth and death rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	59	63	122
Illegitimate	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>
Totals	<u>64</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>127</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.64
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor	18.63
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.93

Still Births

Legitimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	15.5
Total live and still births	129

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	15.74
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.39
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	-
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	-
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Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	15.5
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	58	46	104
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population			13.63
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor			15.12
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis			-
Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes			-
Deaths from Cancer			23

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	-	1
" " Lung, Bronchus	2	2	4
" " Breast	-	3	3
" " Uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	9	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	9	10	19
Coronary Disease, Angina	15	6	21
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	2
Other Heart Disease	6	2	8
Other Circulatory Disease	1	2	3
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	1	3
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	3	8
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	3
All Other Accidents	3	1	4
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
Totals	<u>58</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>104</u>



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	6
Whooping Cough	-
Diphtheria	-
Measles	3
Pneumonia	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-
Enteric Fever	-
Erysipelas	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Dysentery	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Smallpox	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-
Food Poisoning	-
Encephalitis	-

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

INFANT MORTALITY1930-1964

Year	Number of Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Infant Mortality England and Wales
1930	5	42.73	60
1931	7	68.32	66
1932	9	92.78	64
1933	7	60.87	63
1934	5	45.04	59
1935	3	27.77	57
1936	6	56.60	59
1937	Record Incomplete	40.0	58
1938	5	57.47	53
1939	Record Incomplete	-	51
1940	7	72.91	57
1941)		100.0	60
1942)	Record Incomplete	44.6	51
1943)		46.7	49
1944	4	35.7	45
1945	9	74.6	46
1946	8	59.4	43
1947	11	62.5	41
1948	10	55.2	34
1949	4	30.6	32
1950	1	7.7	30
1951	1	8.8	30
1952	2	15.1	28
1953	4	24.3	27
1954	5	24.6	25
1955	3	20.83	25
1956	3	21.89	24
1957	4	28.98	23
1958	2	16.00	22
1959	1	7.69	22
1960	3	21.58	21
1961	1	8.06	21
1962	9	64.28	21
1963	-	-	21
1964	2	15.74	21

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONNorth No. 1 and 2 Areas

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year ended 31st December, 1964.

	<u>Number of Persons</u>
3 doses - Oral Vaccine	1040
Booster dose oral after 2 Salk injections	34
Booster dose oral after 3 Salk injections	1179
Booster dose oral after 3 Oral doses	125

SMALLPOX VACCINATIONNorth No. 2

Number Vaccinated during Period							Number Re-vaccinated							
	Under 1		1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total	Under 1		1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Alnwick U.D.	11	12	14	1	-	38	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
Alnwick R.D.	8	24	22	4	-	58	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	11
Amble U.D.	-	31	19	1	4	55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rothbury R.D.	22	6	6	-	-	34	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4
Totals	41	73	61	6	4	185	-	-	4	15	1	-	-	20

IMMUNISATION

Primary Immunisation									Secondary (Reinforcing) Injections								
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	38	49	7	1	3	-	-	98	-	2	75	42	5	24	-	148	
Diphtheria and Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	14	7	35	2	71	
Totals	38	49	7	1	3	-	-	98	-	7	83	56	12	65	2	225	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1964HOUSING(a) STATISTICS

New houses completed during the year	<u>With State Assistance</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) By Local Authority	33	-	33
(b) By other Housing Authority	3	-	3
(c) By Private Persons	-	1	1
Total number of inhabited houses in district			2408
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority			1076

Closing and DemolitionsNumber of Houses

1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	15
3. Houses closed, not demolished	2
4. Houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in the above	-

Repairs - Houses made fit

5. By informal action	6
6. By owners, following statutory notice	-
7. By local authority in default of owners	-
8. Demolition Orders revoked after reconstruction	-

Houses patched

9. Houses in clearance areas still in use at end of year for temporary accommodation	-
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Clearance Programme

10. Number of unfit houses in clearance programme remaining to be dealt with at end of year.	50
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Improvement GrantsNumber of separate houses(a) Discretionary Grants

1. Applications submitted to Local Authority during the year	8
2. Applications rejected	-
3. Applications approved	8
4. Approximate average grant approved per house	£400
5. Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	113

(b) Standard GrantsDuring the Year      Total to date

1. Number of separate houses for which grants have been made	5	34
2. Number of houses so provided with		
(a) Bath or shower	4	26
(b) Wash-hand basin	5	28
(c) Hot water supply	3	23
(d) Water closet	4	29
(e) Food store	3	22



(b) CLAYPORT NORTH WEST AREA

All 31 houses in Phase II of the programme were completed. At the end of the year 24 of the 31 houses in Phase III, the final phase, were under construction. These houses are comprised of 16 - 3 bedroom type, 11 - 2 bedroom type, 2 - 1 bedroom bungalows and 2 batchelor flats.

(c) GENERAL

There are 50 unfit houses remaining to be dealt with in the Slum Clearance Programme, and it is anticipated that this programme will be completed by the end of 1966.

There are, however, several houses which are substandard, but could be improved with grant aid. The number of house owners taking advantage of the Improvement Grant Schemes remains surprisingly small.

Part II of the Housing Act, 1964, empowers local authorities to take action to secure the improvement of dwellings which lack one or more of the standard amenities, and are capable of improvement at reasonable expense, and will after improvement, be fit for human habitation for at least 15 years.

(d) REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none in the district.

HOUSES ERECTEDHOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED

Year	By Private Persons	By Local Authority	By other Housing Authorities	Total	Demolished	Houses or Parts Closed	Total	
1957	7	64	-	71	5	3	8	N.B. 3 dwellings reported as "Closed" have since been demolished and are included in figures
1958	4	-	-	4	12	2	14	
1959	6	-	1	7	10	-	10	
1960	21	-	-	21	22	2	24	
1961	23	11	-	34	5	2	7	
1962	25	21	-	46	31	6	37	
1963	4	19	-	23	24	9	33	
1964	1	33	3	37	15	2	17	
Total	91	148	4	243	124	26	150	

WATER SUPPLY

The district is served by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, who maintained a plentiful and wholesome supply throughout the year.

No samples were taken for chemical analysis. The results of ten samples taken for bacteriological examination, after treatment, were all satisfactory.

The number of dwellinghouses, and the number of the population supplied from public water mains are as follows:-

	<u>Number of Dwelling Houses</u>	<u>Populations Supplied</u>
(a) direct to houses	2308	7314
(b) by means of standpipes	25	52

FOOD(1) MILK

All dealers' licences are granted by the Northumberland County Council as the food and drugs authority, and regular sampling has been carried out by the County Public Health Inspector.

Results of Samples (Bacteriological)

Grade of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Untreated	3	2
Pasteurised	32	-

Two samples were found to be negative for tuberculosis and Br. Abortus.

(2) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960 and 1962

Fifty visits were made to the 120 food premises, and any contraventions or deficiencies were brought to the notice of the food trades concerned.

The gradual improvement in cleanliness continues, and some shops have been made to look more attractive by increased lighting and re-decoration.

The increased amount of pre-packaged food has also minimised risks of contamination.

The following defects or deficiencies were remedied:-

Walls and ceilings re-decorated	4
First Aid equipment provided	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	2
Soap, towels, and nail brush provided	2
New table top provided	1
Locker accommodation provided	1
Hot water provided	1

There were no prosecutions during the year.

(3) FOOD INSPECTION (OTHER THAN FRESH CARCASE MEAT)

22 visits were made to food premises for the primary purpose of food inspection. The following were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed at the East Cawledge Park Refuse Tip:-

18	tins	Cooked Meats
21	"	Fruit
29	"	Vegetables
9	"	Milk and Milk Foods
2	"	Fish
5	"	Soup

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned - 305 lbs.

(4) TYPHOID OUTBREAK

As a result of an outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen, the Ministry of Health notified local authorities to visit food premises to check on stocks of six pound cans of Corned Beef. Local Authorities were to advise the return to wholesalers of cans bearing certain embossed inscriptions and code numbers.

All food premises were visited, and as a result of these visits, one 'suspect' can was found at a school kitchen, this being returned to the wholesaler.

During these visits, food handlers were asked whether they had visited Aberdeen since 1st May, or whether they had been in contact with anyone from Aberdeen. No such contacts were found.

Further communications from the Ministry regarding six pound cans of Tongue, and other brands of Corned Beef resulted in 13 cans of Corned Beef at two shops, being returned to wholesalers.

128 visits were made regarding these enquiries.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are two private slaughterhouses in the district. Both have been exceptionally well managed, and there has been no cause for complaint.

23 slaughtering licences were issued to slaughtermen.

Refuse from the slaughterhouses is removed by the Council twice weekly at a fixed charge of 30/- per week.

All carcases were inspected, and no tuberculosis or cysticercosis was found.



CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	513	7	28	1900	218
Number inspected	513	7	28	1900	218
<u>All diseases</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	5	-
Part       "       "	3	3	-	8	1
Offal condemned	98	4	2	63	25
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	19.7	100.0	7.1	4.0	11.9

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No major works have been carried out to existing Sewers, other than the Bondgate Within Sewer, where an additional manhole was constructed after part of this Sewer was found to be blocked.

With the development of the Shepherds Rest area for housing, it will be possible to extend the sewers to that part of Alnwick Moor from Clayport Bank to Reigham Quarry and part of the Rugley Road, which is unsewered.

REMOVAL OF TRADE AND HOUSEHOLD REFUSE

Two Bedford side loading vehicles are used. The man power per vehicle being one driver and one loader to one vehicle and one driver and two loaders to the other. Both drivers assist in loading. The vehicle with one driver and one loader is employed in the centre of the town, and collects practically all the trade refuse.

House refuse is collected weekly from all dwellings other than a few isolated cottages on Alnwick Moor.

Trade refuse is collected weekly (twice weekly for defined trades in the summer months as required) from all premises where traders agree to contribute to the 'Trade Refuse Scheme'. This is based on the amount of refuse collected, the first bin being collected free of charge, and a charge of 10/- per year per bin is made in excess of one. Trade refuse from small businesses where one bin is sufficient to meet requirements, is collected free of charge.

Builders refuse is removed to the refuse tip by the builders themselves, at an agreed price.



57 traders contributed to the Trade Refuse Scheme, and a total of £84. was collected during the year.

The third vehicle, used for general purposes, is occasionally used for refuse removal in an emergency.

All refuse is tipped on the East Cawledge Park site, where one tip attendant is permanently employed.

No salvage is collected, and all waste paper is burnt at the tip. No record is kept of weights of refuse collected.

#### RODENT CONTROL

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, imposes on a Local Authority the duty of keeping its district free from rats and mice, and for this purpose, a part-time rodent operator is employed, approximately 12 - 15 hours per week being spent on this work.

Treatments are given free of charge to all other than defined business premises and farms, where a charge is made, based on time and materials.

Difficulty was again experienced on building sites, through workmen throwing away unwanted sandwiches.

There was a slight increase in the number of properties inspected and treated as compared with the previous year's report, and two major rat infestations were dealt with. Four treatments were carried out at the Refuse Tip.

One sewer treatment was carried out but the extent of infestation was very small and only three manholes showed a part take of poison bait.

There were no infestations of ship rats.

	Type of Property			Agricultural.
	Non-agricultural			
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All others (including business premises)	
Number of properties in district	7	2413	467	29
Number of properties inspected	6	69	57	3
Total inspections, including re-inspections	16	73	57	6
Number of properties inspected and which were found to be infested by:-				
(a) Rats	4	14	6	2
(b) Mice	-	10	9	-
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	4	24	10	2
Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	8	27	13	3

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 19591. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1. 2. 3. 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	1	2	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	46	22	5	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	11	15	1	-
Totals	58	39	6	-

2. Defects Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp-ector	By H.M. Insp-ector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	7	7	-	-	-

3. Outwork

There were two outworkers notified as engaged in making and altering wearing apparel.

Both premises were satisfactory.



OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in offices, shops, and railway premises.

Employers of persons, to whom the Act applied, were required to register their premises with the enforcing authority during the period, 1st May to 1st August.

It was understood that this Act, particularly in regard to the registration of premises, was to receive wide publicity through the press, radio and television, but at the end of the registration period, only 110 registrations out of an estimated 190 had been received.

Visits were then made to the remaining premises to ascertain which came within the scope of the Act, and forms of registration left with the employer. 127 visits were made with regard to registrations.

10 general inspections were made, and contraventions or deficiencies were brought to the notice of persons concerned. From initial inspections made, the majority of premises lacked thermometers, first aid outfits, and hot or warm running water to wash hand basins.

There were no applications received for exemption certificates. One 'Notice of Accident' was received. This involved a woman who had the misfortune to loose part of a thumb whilst operating a slicing machine. The cause of the accident was investigated but this was not due to any defect of the machine.

REGISTRATION, GENERAL INSPECTIONS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered	General Inspections carried out	Persons Employed	
			Males	Females
Offices	50	4	149	123
Shops	108	6	98	314
Wholesale shops, warehouses	4	-	5	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	10	-	16	44
Total	172	10	268	485



NUMBER OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADEFood and Drugs Act, 1955

Slaughterhouses	-	Meat inspections	228	
Butchers Shops	-	Meat inspections (including poultry)	12	
Food premises	-	Enquiries re. Corned Beef and Tongue	128	
Food premises	-	Inspections (Food Hygiene Regulations)	50	
Food premises	-	food inspections	22	
Ice-cream vehicles, manufacturers and dairies			<u>6</u>	446

Public Health Acts

Drainage			247	
Building byelaws			33	
Water supply and sampling			6	
Public Conveniences			6	
Nuisances			9	
Verminous Premises			6	
Sanitary Accommodation (Public Houses)			3	
Refuse removal and refuse tip			48	
Defective W.C.'s			4	
Dustbins			6	
Sewage Works			15	
Street Lighting			8	
Dangerous Buildings			<u>3</u>	394

Housing Acts

Inspections	-	improvement grants	24	
	-	valuation for advances	19	
1957 Act	-	house inspections (Sec. 3)	8	
	-	repairs (Sec. 9)	15	
	-	unfit houses - demolition	14	
	-	unfit houses - Closing Orders (Sec.17)	5	
	-	Inspections re. repairs, etc. (Council Houses)	<u>18</u>	103

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Inspections	-	factories with mechanical power	22	
	-	factories non-mechanical power	1	
	-	building sites, etc.	<u>11</u>	34

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

General Inspections			10	
Survey and Registrations			<u>127</u>	137

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Surveys, treatments and revisits				58
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Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

Caravans, sites and owners of sites				3
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Clean Air Act 1956

Boiler plants				4
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Miscellaneous - Including Interviews				119
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<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT</u>				<u>1,294</u>
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PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS - NOTICES SERVED

	Informal	Complied with	Statutory	Complied with	Executed in default by Local Authority
<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>					
Sec. 39 - drainage	4	3	-	-	-
45 - W.C.'s	2	2	-	-	-
75 - Dustbins	1	1	-	-	-
93 - Nuisances	1	1	-	-	-
58 - Dangerous buildings	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Housing Act, 1957</u>					
Sec. 9 - Repairs	5	5	-	-	-
<u>Clean Air Act, 1956</u>					
Sec. 1 - Dark Smoke	1	1	-	-	-
Totals	15	14	-	-	-

Public Health Acts

Blocked drains cleared	12
Houses disinfested re. vermin	3
Wasps nests destroyed	3



